

DESINGULARIZATION OF QUIVER GRASSMANNIANS FOR GENTLE ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. Following [20], a desingularization of arbitrary quiver Grassmannians for finite dimensional Gorenstein projective modules of 1-Gorenstein gentle algebras is constructed in terms of quiver Grassmannians for their Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebras.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Gorenstein projective modules. The concept of Gorenstein projective modules over any ring can be dated back to [4], where Auslander and Bridger introduced the modules of G -dimension zero over two-sided noetherian rings, and formed by Enochs and Jenda [26]. This class of modules satisfy some good stable properties, becomes a main ingredient in the relative homological algebra, and widely used in the representation theory of algebras and algebraic geometry, see e.g. [4, 6, 26, 12, 32, 8]. It also plays as an important tool to study the representation theory of Gorenstein algebra, see e.g. [6, 12, 32].

1.2. Gorenstein algebras. Gorenstein algebra Λ , where by definition Λ has finite injective dimension both as a left and a right Λ -module, is inspired from commutative ring theory. A fundamental result of Buchweitz [12] and Happel [32] states that for a Gorenstein algebra Λ , the singularity category is triangle equivalent to the stable category of the Gorenstein projective (also called (maximal) Cohen-Macaulay) Λ -modules, which generalized Rickard's result [45] on self-injective algebras.

1.3. Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebras. For any Artin algebra Λ , denote by $\text{Gproj } \Lambda$ its subcategory of Gorenstein projective modules. If $\text{Gproj } \Lambda$ has only finitely many isoclasses of indecomposable objects, then Λ is called *CM-finite*. In this case, inspired by the definition of Auslander algebra, the Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra (also called the relative Auslander algebra) is defined to be $\text{End}_{\Lambda}(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n E_i)^{op}$, where E_1, \dots, E_n are all pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable Gorenstein projective modules, [7, 8, 39]. A CM-finite algebra Λ is Gorenstein if and only if $\text{gl. dim Aus}(\text{Gproj } \Lambda) < \infty$, [39, 8]. Pan proves that for any two Gorenstein Artin algebras A and B which are CM-finite, if A and B are derived equivalent, then their Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebras are also derived equivalent [43].

1.4. Gentle algebras. As an important class of Gorenstein algebras [31], gentle algebras were introduced in [3] as appropriate context for the investigation of algebras derived equivalent to hereditary algebras of type \tilde{A}_n . The gentle algebras which are trees are precisely the algebras derived equivalent to hereditary algebras of type A_n , see [2]. It is interesting to notice that the class of gentle algebras is closed under derived equivalence, [48]. For singularity categories of gentle algebras, Kalck determines their singularity category by finite products

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of d -cluster categories of type \mathbb{A}_1 [34]. From [34], it is easy to see that Gentle algebras are CM-finite, which inspires us to study the properties of the Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebras of Gentle algebras [23]. Moreover, many important algebras are gentle, such as tilted algebras of type \mathbb{A}_n , algebras derived equivalent to \mathbb{A}_n -configurations of projective lines [13] and also the cluster-tilted algebras of type \mathbb{A}_n [11], $\tilde{\mathbb{A}}_n$ [1].

1.5. Quiver Grassmannians. Quiver Grassmannians were first introduced by Crawley-Boevey [24], Schofield [47] to study the generic properties of quiver representations. They are projective varieties parametrizing subrepresentations of a quiver representation and Reineke shows in [44] that every projective variety can be realized as a quiver Grassmannian. It was observed in [15] that these varieties play an important role in the additive categorification of (quantum) cluster algebra theory [30] since cluster variables can be described in terms of the Euler characteristic of quiver Grassmannians, cf. for example [15, 16, 25, 41]. Subsequently, specific classes of quiver Grassmannians were studied by several authors, in particular, the varieties of subrepresentations of exceptional quiver representations since they are smooth projective varieties, see e.g. [17].

In [18, 19], Cerulli-Feigin-Reineke initiated a systematic study of (singular) quiver Grassmannians of Dynkin quivers, starting from the surprising observation that the type \mathbb{A} degenerate flag varieties studies in [27, 28, 29] are of this form. An important aspect of their work is the construction of desingularizations for the Dynkin type, namely a desingularization of arbitrary quiver Grassmannians for representations of Dynkin quivers is constructed in terms of quiver Grassmannians for an algebra derived equivalent to the Auslander algebra of the quiver, which is done in [20] generalizing [29] for the type \mathbb{A} degenerate flag varieties. After that, they link these desingularizations to a construction by Hernandez-Leclerc [33], which has been generalized by Leclerc-Plamondon [38] and further generalized by Keller-Scherotzke [36, 37]. The desingularization constructed in [37] is the desingularization map for graded quiver varieties introduced by Nakajima [40, 41], and this generalized [20] to much more general situations and in particular for all modules over the repetitive algebra of an arbitrary iterated tilted algebra of Dynkin type.

1.6. Main result. In this paper, we consider the quiver Grassmannians of arbitrary Gorenstein projective modules over 1-Gorenstein gentle algebras Λ . Inspired by [20], we use quiver Grassmannians over the Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra Γ of Λ to construct a desingularization of the quiver Grassmannians of arbitrary Gorenstein projective modules over Λ .

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we collect some standard material on gentle algebras, Gorenstein algebras and quiver Grassmannians. In Section 3, we define the key functor $\Phi : \text{mod } \Lambda \rightarrow \text{mod } \Gamma$, and prove that for any Gorenstein projective Λ -module M , the quiver Grassmannians of $\Phi(M)$ is smooth with irreducible and equidimensional connected components. In Section 4, we use the technique of [20] and the results of the previous sections to construct the desingularizations of quiver Grassmannians. Finally, in Section 5 we close with some examples of desingularizations.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Let K be an algebraically closed field. For a K -algebra, we always mean a basic finite dimensional associative K -algebra. For an additive category \mathcal{A} , we denote by $\text{ind } \mathcal{A}$ the isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in \mathcal{A} .

Let Q be a quiver and $\langle I \rangle$ an admissible ideal in the path algebra KQ which is generated by a set of relations I . Denote by (Q, I) the *associated bound quiver*. For any arrow α in Q we denote by $s(\alpha)$ its starting vertex and by $t(\alpha)$ its ending vertex. An *oriented path* (or path for short) p in Q is a sequence $p = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_r$ of arrows α_i such that $t(\alpha_i) = s(\alpha_{i+1})$ for all $i = 1, \dots, r-1$.

2.1. Gentle algebras. We first recall the definition of special biserial algebras and of gentle algebras.

Definition 2.1 ([49]). *The pair (Q, I) is called special biserial if it satisfies the following conditions.*

- Each vertex of Q is starting point of at most two arrows, and end point of at most two arrows.
- For each arrow α in Q there is at most one arrow β such that $\alpha\beta \notin I$, and at most one arrow γ such that $\gamma\alpha \notin I$.

Definition 2.2 ([3]). *The pair (Q, I) is called gentle if it is special biserial and moreover the following holds.*

- The set I is generated by zero-relations of length 2.
- For each arrow α in Q there is at most one arrow β with $t(\beta) = s(\alpha)$ such that $\alpha\beta \in I$, and at most one arrow γ with $s(\gamma) = t(\alpha)$ such that $\gamma\alpha \in I$.

A finite dimensional algebra A is called *special biserial* (resp., *gentle*), if it has a presentation as $A = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ where (Q, I) is special biserial (resp., gentle).

2.2. Singularity categories and Gorenstein algebras. Let Γ be a finite dimensional K -algebra. Let $\text{mod } \Gamma$ be the category of finitely generated left Γ -modules. For an arbitrary Γ -module ${}_ \Gamma X$, we denote by $\text{proj. dim}_\Gamma X$ (resp. $\text{inj. dim}_\Gamma X$) the projective dimension (resp. the injective dimension) of the module ${}_ \Gamma X$. A Γ -module G is *Gorenstein projective*, if there is an exact sequence

$$P^\bullet : \dots \rightarrow P^{-1} \rightarrow P^0 \xrightarrow{d^0} P^1 \rightarrow \dots$$

of projective Γ -modules, which stays exact under $\text{Hom}_\Gamma(-, \Gamma)$, and such that $G \cong \text{Ker } d^0$. We denote by $\text{Gproj}(\Gamma)$ the subcategory of Gorenstein projective Γ -modules.

Definition 2.3 ([5, 6]). *A finite dimensional algebra Γ is called a Gorenstein algebra if Γ satisfies $\text{inj. dim}_\Gamma \Gamma < \infty$ and $\text{inj. dim}_\Gamma \Gamma < \infty$.*

Observe that for a Gorenstein algebra Γ , we have $\text{inj. dim}_\Gamma \Gamma = \text{inj. dim}_\Gamma \Gamma$, [32, Lemma 6.9]; the common value is denoted by $\text{G. dim } \Gamma$. If $\text{G. dim } \Gamma \leq d$, we say that Γ is d -Gorenstein.

Theorem 2.4 ([12, 26]). *Let Γ be an artin algebra and let $d \geq 0$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *the algebra Γ is d -Gorenstein;*
- (2) *$\text{Gproj}(\Gamma) = \Omega^d(\text{mod } \Gamma)$, where Ω is the syzygy functor.*

In this case, A module G is Gorenstein projective if and only if there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow P^0 \rightarrow P^1 \rightarrow \dots$ with each P^i projective.

For an algebra Γ , the *singularity category* of Γ is defined to be the quotient category $D_{sg}^b(\Gamma) := D^b(\Gamma)/K^b(\text{proj. } \Gamma)$ [12, 32, 42]. Note that $D_{sg}^b(\Gamma)$ is zero if and only if $\text{gl. dim } \Gamma < \infty$ [32].

Theorem 2.5. [12, 32] *Let Γ be a Gorenstein algebra. Then $\text{Gproj}(\Gamma)$ is a Frobenius category with the projective modules as the projective-injective objects. The stable category $\underline{\text{Gproj}}(\Gamma)$ is triangle equivalent to the singularity category $D_{sg}^b(\Gamma)$ of Γ .*

An algebra is of *finite Cohen-Macaulay type*, or simply, *CM-finite*, if there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable finitely generated Gorenstein projective modules. Clearly, A is CM-finite if and only if there is a finitely generated module E such that $\text{Gproj } A = \text{add } E$. In this way, E is called to be a *Gorenstein projective generator*. If $\text{gl. dim } A < \infty$, then $\text{Gproj } A = \text{proj. } A$, so A is CM-finite. If A is self-injective, then $\text{Gproj } A = \text{mod } A$, so A is CM-finite if and only if A is representation finite.

Let A be a CM-finite algebra, E_1, \dots, E_n all the pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable Gorenstein projective A -modules. Put $E = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n E_i$. Then E is a Gorenstein projective generator. We call $\text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A) := (\text{End}_A E)^{op}$ the *Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra* (also called *relative Auslander algebra*) of A .

Lemma 2.6 ([39]). *Let A be a CM-finite Artin algebra. Then we have the following:*

- (i) $\text{gl. dim } \text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A) = 0$ if and only if A is semisimple.
- (ii) $\text{gl. dim } \text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A) = 1$ if and only if $\text{gl. dim } A = 1$.
- (iii) $\text{gl. dim } \text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A) = 2$ if and only if either
 - (a) $\text{Gproj } A = \text{proj. } A$ and $\text{gl. dim } A = 2$, or
 - (b) $\text{Gproj } A \neq \text{proj. } A$ and A is a Gorenstein algebra with $\text{G. dim } A \leq 2$.
- (iv) If $\text{G. dim } A \geq 3$, then:

$$\text{gl. dim } \text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A) = \text{G. dim } A.$$

(v) A is Gorenstein if and only if Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra $\text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } A)$ has finite global dimension.

Geiß and Reiten [31] have shown that gentle algebras are Gorenstein algebras. So their Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebras have finite global dimensions.

The singularity category of a gentle algebra is characterized by Kalck in [34], we recall it as follows. For a gentle algebra $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$, we denote by $\mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ the set of equivalence classes (with respect to cyclic permutation) of *repetition-free* cyclic paths $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$ in Q such that $\alpha_i \alpha_{i+1} \in I$ for all i , where we set $n+1 = 1$. Moreover, we set $l(c)$ for the *length* of a cycle $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, i.e. $l(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) = n$.

For every arrow $\alpha \in Q_1$, there is at most one cycle $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ containing it. We define $R(\alpha)$ to be the *left ideal* $\Lambda\alpha$ generated by α . It follows from the definition of gentle algebras that this is a direct summand of the radical $\text{rad } P_{s(\alpha)}$ of the indecomposable projective Λ -module $P_{s(\alpha)} = \Lambda e_{s(\alpha)}$, where $e_{s(\alpha)}$ is the idempotent corresponding to $s(\alpha)$. In fact, all radical summands of indecomposable projectives arise in this way.

Theorem 2.7 ([34]). *Let $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ be a gentle algebra. Then*

- (i) $\text{ind } \text{Gproj}(\Lambda) = \text{ind } \text{proj. } \Lambda \cup \{R(\alpha_1), \dots, R(\alpha_n) \mid c = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)\}$.
- (ii) *There is an equivalence of triangulated categories*

$$D_{sg}^b(\Lambda) \simeq \prod_{c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)} \frac{D^b(K)}{[l(c)]},$$

where $D^b(K)/[l(c)]$ denotes the triangulated orbit category, see Keller [35].

From Theorem 2.7, we get that

$$\text{ind Gproj}(\Lambda) = \text{ind proj}(\Lambda) \bigcup \{R(\alpha_1), \dots, R(\alpha_n) | c = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)\}.$$

Furthermore, from its proof, let $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ be a cycle, which we label as follows: $1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} n \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} 1$. Then there are short exact sequences

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow R(\alpha_i) \xrightarrow{a_i} P_i \xrightarrow{b_i} R(\alpha_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0,$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

A classification of indecomposable modules over gentle algebras can be deduced from work of Ringel [46] (see e.g. [14, 50]). For each arrow β , we denote by β^{-1} the formal inverse of β with $s(\beta^{-1}) = t(\beta)$ and $t(\beta^{-1}) = s(\beta)$. A word $w = c_1 c_2 \cdots c_n$ of arrows and their formal inverse is called a *string* of length $n \geq 1$ if $c_{i+1} \neq c_i^{-1}$, $s(c_i) = t(c_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, and no subword nor its inverse is in I . We define $(c_1 c_2 \cdots c_n)^{-1} = c_n^{-1} \cdots c_2^{-1} c_1^{-1}$, and $s(c_1 c_2 \cdots c_n) = s(c_n)$, $t(c_1 c_2 \cdots c_n) = t(c_1)$. We denote the length of w by $l(w)$. In addition, we also want to have strings of length 0; by definition, for any vertex $u \in Q_0$, there will be two strings of length 0, denoted by $1_{(u,1)}$ and $1_{(u,-1)}$, with both $s(1_{(u,i)}) = u = t(1_{(u,i)})$ for $i = -1, 1$, and we define $(1_{(u,i)})^{-1} = 1_{(u,-i)}$. We also denote by $\mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$ the set of all strings over $\Lambda = KQ/I$.

A *band* $b = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n$ is defined to be a string b with $t(\alpha_1) = s(\alpha_n)$ such that each power b^m is a string, but b itself is not a proper power of any strings. We denote by $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda)$ the set of all bands over Λ .

On $\mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$, we consider the equivalence relation ρ which identifies every string C with its inverse C^{-1} . On $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda)$, we consider the equivalence relation ρ' which identifies every string $C = c_1 \cdots c_n$ with the cyclically permuted strings $C_{(i)} = c_i c_{i+1} \cdots c_n c_1 \cdots c_{i-1}$ and their inverses $C_{(i)}^{-1}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$. We choose a complete set $\underline{\mathcal{S}}(\Lambda)$ of representatives of $\mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$ relative to ρ , and a complete set $\underline{\mathcal{B}}(\Lambda)$ of representatives of $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda)$ relative to ρ' .

Butler and Ringel showed that each string w defines a unique string module $M(w)$, each band b yields a family of band modules $M(b, m, \phi)$ with $m \geq 1$ and $\phi \in \text{Aut}(K^m)$. Equivalently, one can consider certain quiver morphism $\sigma : S \rightarrow Q$ (for strings) and $\beta : B \rightarrow Q$ (for bands), where S and B are of Dynkin types A_n and \tilde{A}_n , respectively. Then string and band modules are given as pushforwards $\sigma_*(M)$ and $\beta_*(R)$ of indecomposable KS -modules M and indecomposable regular KB -modules R , respectively (see e.g. [50]). Let $\underline{\text{Aut}}(K^m)$ be a complete set of representatives of indecomposable automorphisms of K -spaces with respect to similarity.

Theorem 2.8 ([14]). *The modules $M(w)$, with $w \in \underline{\mathcal{S}}(\Lambda)$, and the modules $M(b, m, \phi)$ with $b \in \underline{\mathcal{B}}(\Lambda)$, with $b \in \underline{\mathcal{B}}(\Lambda)$, $m \geq 1$ and $\phi \in \underline{\text{Aut}}(K^m)$, provide a complete list of indecomposable (and pairwise non-isomorphic) Λ -modules.*

In practice, a string w is of form $\alpha_1^{\epsilon_1} \alpha_2^{\epsilon_2} \cdots \alpha_n^{\epsilon_n}$ for $\alpha_i \in Q_1$ and $\epsilon_i = \pm 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. So w can be viewed as a walk in Q :

$$w : \quad 1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} n \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} n+1,$$

where $i \in Q_0$ are vertices of Q and α_i are arrows in either directions. In this way, the equivalence relation ρ induces that

$$w : \quad 1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} n \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} n+1,$$

is equivalent to

$$w^{-1} : n + 1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} n \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} 1.$$

It is similar to interpret ρ' if w is a band. We denote by $v \sim w$ for two strings v, w if v is equivalent to w under ρ .

For any string $w = c_1 \dots c_n$, or $w = 1_{(u,t)}$, let $u(i) = t(c_{i+1})$, $0 \leq i < n$, and $u(n) = s(w)$. Given a vertex $v \in Q_0$, let $I_v = \{i | u(i) = v\} \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. Denote by $k_v = |I_v|$. We associate a vector $(k_v)_{v \in Q_0}$ to the string w , this vector is denoted by $\underline{\dim} w$, and call it the *dimension vector* of w . From [14], we get that $\underline{\dim} w = \underline{\dim} M(w)$.

2.3. Quiver Grassmannians. Quiver Grassmannians are varieties parametrizing subrepresentations of a quiver representation. They are introduced by Craw-Boevey([24]), Schofield([47]) to study the generic properties of quiver representations.

For a finite quiver Q , let $A = KQ/I$ be a finite dimensional algebra. We consider finite dimensional representations M of A over K , viewed either as finite dimensional left modules over the path algebra A , or as tuples

$$M = ((M_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (M_\alpha : M_i \rightarrow M_j)_{(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1})$$

consisting of finite dimensional K -vector spaces M_i and linear maps M_α .

For a representation M of A , let $d = \underline{\dim} M$. We consider the affine space

$$R_d(Q) = \bigoplus_{(\alpha : i \rightarrow j)} \text{Hom}_K(M_i, M_j);$$

its points canonically parametrize representations of Q of dimension vector of d . Let $R_d(A)$ be the subvariety of $R_d(Q)$ consisting of representations annihilated by I , where its points canonically parametrize representations of A of dimension vector d . The reductive algebraic group $G_d = \prod_{i \in Q_0} \text{GL}(M_i)$ acts naturally on $R_d(Q)$ via base change

$$(g_i)_i \cdot (M_\alpha)_\alpha = (g_j M_\alpha g_i^{-1})_{(\alpha : i \rightarrow j)},$$

such that the orbit \mathcal{O}_M for this action naturally corresponds to the isomorphism classes $[M]$ of representations of Q of dimension vector d . Note that

$$\dim G_d - \dim R_d(Q) = \sum_{i \in Q_0} d_i^2 - \sum_{\alpha : i \rightarrow j} d_i d_j = \langle d, d \rangle_Q.$$

The stabilizer under G_d of a point $M \in R_d(Q)$ is isomorphic to the automorphism group $\text{Aut}_Q(M)$ of the corresponding representation, which is a connected algebraic group of dimension $\dim \text{End}_Q(M)$. In particular, we get

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_M = \dim G_d - \dim \text{End}_Q(M).$$

The constructions and results in the following follow [47], see also [17, 18]. Additionally to the above, fix another dimension vector e such that $e \leq d$ componentwise, and define the Q_0 -graded Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_e(d) = \prod_{i \in Q_0} \text{Gr}_{e_i}(M_i)$, which is a projective homogeneous space for G_d of dimension $\sum_{i \in Q_0} e_i(d_i - e_i)$. We define $\text{Gr}_e^Q(d)$, the universal Grassmannian of e -dimensional subrepresentations of d -dimensional representations of Q as the closed subvariety of $\text{Gr}_e(d) \times R_d(Q)$ consisting of tuples $((U_i \subseteq M_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (M_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1})$ such that $M_\alpha(U_i) \subseteq U_j$ for all arrows $(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1$. The group G_d acts on $\text{Gr}_e^Q(d)$ diagonally, such that the projection $p_1 : \text{Gr}_e^Q(d) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_e(d)$ and $p_2 : \text{Gr}_e^Q(d) \rightarrow R_d(Q)$ are G_d -equivariant. In fact, the

projection p_1 identifies $\text{Gr}_e^Q(d)$ as the total space of a homogeneous bundle over $\text{Gr}_e(d)$ of rank

$$\sum_{(\alpha:i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1} (d_i d_j + e_i e_j - e_i d_j),$$

and $\text{Gr}_e^Q(d)$ is smooth and irreducible of dimension

$$\dim \text{Gr}_e^Q(d) = \langle e, d - e \rangle_Q + \dim R_d(Q).$$

The projection p_2 is proper, thus its image is a closed G_d -stable subvariety of R_d , consisting of representations admitting a subrepresentation of dimension vector e .

We define the *quiver Grassmannian* $\text{Gr}_e^Q(M) = p_2^{-1}(M)$ as the fibre of p_2 over a point $M \in R_d(Q)$; by definition, it parametrizes e -dimensional subrepresentations of the representation M .

Similarly, we define the universal quiver Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_e^A(d)$ as the closed subset of $\text{Gr}_e(d) \times R_d(A)$ consisting of pairs $((U_i \subseteq M_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1})$ such that $f_\alpha(U_i) \subseteq U_j$ for all arrows $\alpha : i \rightarrow j$. Using the projection $p_2 : \text{Gr}_e^A(d) \rightarrow R_d(A)$, we define the scheme-theoretic quiver Grassmannian $\mathcal{G}r_e^A(M) = p_2^{-1}(M)$, thus by definition, $\text{Gr}_e^A(M)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{G}r_e^A(M)$ endowed with the reduced structure. However, for any A -module M , A -submodules of M are the same as its KQ -submodules, so we also denote $\text{Gr}_e^A(M)$ by $\text{Gr}_e^Q(M)$ or even $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ if there is no confusion.

Theorem 2.9 ([20]). *Let Q be a quiver, let M be a representation of KQ and let e be a dimension vector for Q . Assume that M is a representation for a quotient algebra $A = KQ/I$, such that the following holds: A has global dimension at most 2, both the injective and the projective dimension of M over A are at most one, and $\text{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = 0$. Then the quiver Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ is smooth (and reduced), with irreducible and equidimensional connected components.*

3. THE FUNCTOR Φ

First, we give a characterization of 1-Gorenstein gentle algebra.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\Lambda = KQ/I$ be a finite dimensional gentle algebra. Then Λ is 1-Gorenstein if and only if for any arrows α, β in Q satisfying $0 \neq \beta\alpha \in I$, there exists $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ such that $\alpha, \beta \in c$.*

Proof. First, we assume that Λ is 1-Gorenstein. If there are some arrows α, β such that $0 \neq \beta\alpha \in I$, however, there is no $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ such that $\alpha, \beta \in c$. Without losing generality, by the definition of $\mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we can assume that there exists one arrow α_i satisfying that there is an arrow α_{i-1} such that $0 \neq \alpha_i \alpha_{i-1} \in I$, but there is no arrow α_{i+1} such that $0 \neq \alpha_{i+1} \alpha_i \in I$. Locally, the quiver Q looks as the following Figure 1 shows, where the vertices can be coincided.

Note that there exists at most one arrow γ_1 starts from i . We assume that j_2, j_3 are the ending vertices of the longest paths $\beta_s \dots \beta_1$ and $\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_t$ starting from $i-1$ and i respectively, with $\beta_1 \neq \alpha_i$; j_1, j_4, j_5 are the starting vertices of the longest paths $\eta_1 \dots \eta_p, \xi_1 \dots \xi_q, \delta_1 \dots \delta_q$ ending to $i-1, i, j_3$ respectively, with $\eta_1 \neq \alpha_{i-1}, \xi_1 \neq \alpha_i$ and $\delta_1 \neq \gamma_t$.

Denote by P_{i-1} and P_i the indecomposable projective modules corresponding to $i-1$ and i respectively, and I_{j_3} the indecomposable injective module corresponding to j_3 . P_{i-1} is a string module with string

$$j_3 \xleftarrow{\gamma_t} \dots \xleftarrow{\gamma_1} i \xleftarrow{\alpha_i} i-1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_s} j_2,$$

P_i is a string module with string

$$i \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\gamma_t} j_3.$$

I_{j_3} is a string module with string

$$j_1 \xrightarrow{\eta_p} \cdots \xrightarrow{\eta_1} i-1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} i \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\gamma_t} j_3 \xleftarrow{\delta_1} \cdots \xleftarrow{\delta_u} j_5.$$

Then there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_i \rightarrow I_{j_3} \rightarrow M_1 \oplus M_2 \rightarrow 0,$$

where M_1, M_2 are the string modules with their strings

$$j_1 \xrightarrow{\eta_p} \cdots \xrightarrow{\eta_1} i-1,$$

and

$$\bullet \xleftarrow{\delta_2} \cdots \xleftarrow{\delta_u} j_5$$

respectively. Note that $0 \neq M_1$ is not injective, so $\text{inj.dim } P_i > 1$, and then Λ is not 1-Gorenstein, a contradiction.

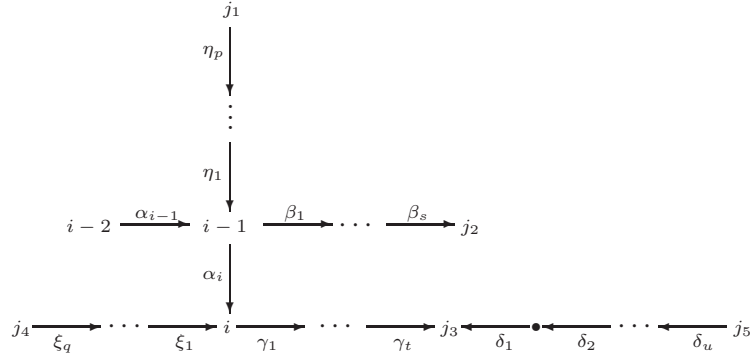


Figure 1. The quiver of Q .

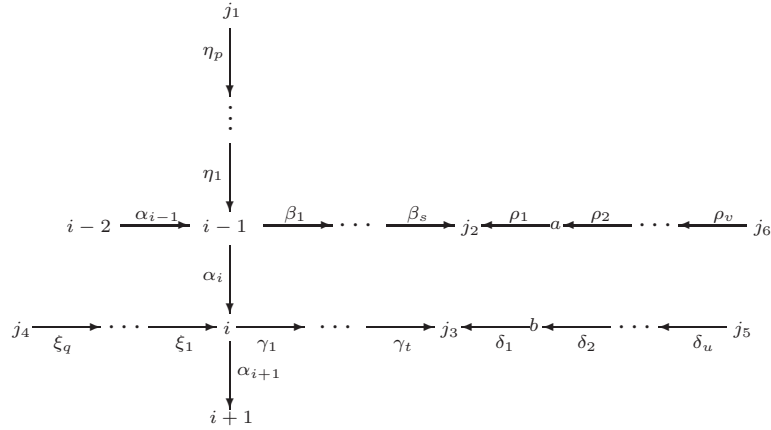


Figure 2. The quiver of Q .

Conversely, for any indecomposable projective module P , if the corresponding vertex $i - 1$ lies at a cycle $c = \alpha_n \dots \alpha_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we assume the quiver Q looks as the above Figure 2 shows.

Note that the vertices j_1, \dots, j_6 are defined as the above. Then there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_{i-1} \rightarrow I_{j_2} \oplus I_{j_3} \rightarrow I_{i-1} \oplus N_1 \oplus N_2 \rightarrow 0,$$

where N_1, N_2 are the string modules corresponding to strings

$$a \xleftarrow{\rho_2} \dots \xleftarrow{\rho_v} j_6,$$

and

$$b \xleftarrow{\delta_2} \dots \xleftarrow{\delta_u} j_5$$

respectively.

We claim that N_1 and N_2 are injective modules. If N_1 is nonzero and not injective, then there is another arrow μ_1 ending to a . Then $\rho_1 \mu_1 \in I$, which implies that ρ belongs to a cycle $c' \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$ by the assumption. So there exists an arrow μ_2 starting from j_2 such that $\mu_2 \rho_1 \in I$, we get that $\mu_2 \beta_s \notin I$, so $\beta_s \dots \beta_1$ is not the longest string starting from $i - 1$, a contradiction. Similarly, we can prove that N_2 is injective. Therefore, $\text{inj. dim } P_{i-1} \leq 1$.

If the indecomposable projective module P satisfies that its corresponding vertex $i - 1$ does not lie at any cycle $c \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we assume that the quiver Q looks as the following diagram shows. Note that there are at most one arrow α_i starting from $i - 1$, and at most one arrow α_{i-1} ending to $i - 1$.

$$j_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i-2}} i-2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i-1}} i-1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} i \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} n \xleftarrow{\beta_1} a \xleftarrow{\beta_2} \dots \xleftarrow{\beta_s} j_1$$

Figure 3. The quiver of Q .

Denote by j_0 the starting vertex of the longest path $\alpha_{i-1} \dots \alpha_1$, and n the ending vertex of the longest path $\alpha_n \dots \alpha_i$. Also j_1 is the starting vertex of the longest path $\beta_1 \dots \beta_s$ ending to n . So P_{i-1} is the string module with string

$$i-1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} i \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} n.$$

I_n is the string module with string as Figure 3 shows. So there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_{i-1} \rightarrow I_n \rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 \rightarrow 0,$$

where L_1 is the string module with string

$$j_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i-2}} i-2,$$

and L_2 is the string module with string

$$j_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_s} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_2} a.$$

We claim that L_1 and L_2 are injective modules. If L_2 is nonzero and not injective, then there exists one arrow γ_1 ending to a , which implies that $\beta_1 \gamma_1 \in I$ since $\beta_1 \beta_2 \notin I$. By the assumption, we know that there exists one arrow γ_2 starting from n such that $\gamma_2 \beta_1 \in I$, then $\gamma_2 \alpha_n \notin I$, contradicts to $\alpha_n \dots \alpha_i$ is the longest path starting from $i - 1$. So L_2 is injective. Similarly, we can prove that L_1 is injective. So we get that $\text{inj. dim } P_{i-1} \leq 1$.

To sum up, for any indecomposable projective module P , we get that $\text{inj. dim } P \leq 1$, which yields that $\text{inj. dim } \Lambda \leq 1$. Since Λ is Gorenstein, we get that Λ is 1-Gorenstein. \square

From now on, we only consider gentle algebras Λ which is 1-Gorenstein.

For any gentle algebra Λ , from [23], we know that Λ is CM-finite, and the Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra $\text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } \Lambda) = KQ^{Aus}/\langle I^{Aus} \rangle$ is the algebra with the bound quiver (Q^{Aus}, I^{Aus}) defined as follows:

- the set of vertices $Q_0^{Aus} := Q_0 \sqcup Q_1^{cyc}$, where $Q_1^{cyc} = \{\alpha | \alpha \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)\}$;
- the set of arrows $Q_1^{Aus} := Q_1^{ncyc} \sqcup (Q_1^{cyc})^\pm$, where $Q_1^{ncyc} = Q_1 \setminus Q_1^{cyc}$, i.e. arrows do not appear in any cyclic paths in $\mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, $(Q_1^{cyc})^+ = \{\alpha^+ : s(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha | \alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}\}$ and $(Q_1^{cyc})^- = \{\alpha^- : \alpha \rightarrow t(\alpha) | \alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}\}$.

The ideal $I^{Aus} := \{\beta^+ \alpha^- | \beta \alpha \in I, \alpha, \beta \in Q_1^{cyc}\} \cup \{\beta \alpha | \beta \alpha \in I, \alpha, \beta \in Q_1^{ncyc}\}$.

Before going on, let us fix some notations. Let Λ be a gentle algebra and Γ be its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra.

For any $M = ((M_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (M_\alpha : M_i \rightarrow M_j)_{(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1}) \in \text{mod } \Lambda$, Define a Γ -module $\widehat{M} = ((N_i, N_\alpha)_{i \in Q_0, \alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}}, (N_\beta)_{\beta \in Q_1^{Aus}})$ as follows:

- For any $i \in Q_0 \subseteq Q_0^{Aus}$, we set $N_i = M_i$; For any $\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc} \subseteq Q_1^{Aus}$, we set $N_\alpha = \text{Im } M_\alpha$.
- For any arrow in Q_1^{Aus} , if it is of form $(\beta : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1^{ncyc}$, then we set $N_\beta = M_\beta$; if it is of form $\beta^+ : i \rightarrow \beta$, or of form $\beta^- : \beta \rightarrow j$ for some $(\beta : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1^{cyc}$, we set N_{β^+} and N_{β^-} to be the natural morphisms $(N_i = M_i) \rightarrow (\text{Im } M_\beta = N_\beta)$ and $(N_\beta = \text{Im } M_\beta) \rightarrow (M_j = N_j)$ respectively induced by $M_\beta : M_i \rightarrow M_j$.

It is easy to see that \widehat{M} is actually a Γ -module. Since Im is a functor, we can define a functor $\Phi : \text{mod } \Lambda \rightarrow \text{mod } \Gamma$ such that $\Phi(M) := \widehat{M}$, with the natural definition on morphisms.

Since (Q, I) is a subquiver of (Q^{Aus}, I^{Aus}) , i.e. Λ is a subalgebra of Γ , we get a restriction functor $\text{res} : \text{mod } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{mod } \Lambda$. Explicitly, for any $N = ((N_i, N_\alpha)_{i \in Q_0, \alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}}, (N_\beta)_{\beta \in Q_1^{Aus}}) \in \text{mod } \Gamma$, $\text{res}(N)$ is defined as follows:

- For any $i \in Q_0$, $(\text{res}(N))_i = N_i$;
- For any arrow $(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1$, if $\alpha \in Q_1^{ncyc}$, we set $(\text{res } N)_\alpha = N_\alpha$; if $\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}$, we set $(\text{res}(N))_\alpha = N_{\alpha^-} N_{\alpha^+}$.

Lemma 3.2. *We have $\text{res}(\Phi(M)) \simeq M$ naturally.*

Proof. This follows from the definition of the functors Φ and res immediately. \square

Similar to [20, Lemma 5.3], we also have the following weak adjunction properties:

Lemma 3.3. *(i) For all $M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $N \in \text{mod } \Gamma$, the natural maps*

$$\text{Hom}_\Gamma(\widehat{M}, N) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\text{res } \widehat{M}, \text{res } N) \simeq \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, \text{res } N)$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_\Gamma(N, \widehat{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\text{res } N, \text{res } \widehat{M}) \simeq \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\text{res } N, M)$$

are injective.

(ii) The functor Φ is fully faithful. In particular, Φ preserves injective and surjective morphisms.

Proof. (i) For any morphism $f : \widehat{M} \rightarrow N$, then it is of form $(f_i)_{i \in Q_0} \cup (f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}}$. If $\text{res}(f) = 0$, then $\text{res}(f) = (f_i)_{i \in Q_0} = 0$. Let $M = ((M_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (M_\alpha)_{(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1})$ and $N = ((N_i)_{i \in Q_0} \cup (N_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1}, (N_\beta)_{\beta \in Q_1^{Aus}})$. For any $(\alpha : i \rightarrow j) \in Q_1^{cyc}$, since f is a morphism, we get the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M_i & \longrightarrow & \text{Im } M_\alpha & \longrightarrow & M_j \\ \downarrow f_i & & \downarrow f_\alpha & & \downarrow f_j \\ N_i & \xrightarrow{N_{\alpha^+}} & N_\alpha & \xrightarrow{N_{\alpha^-}} & N_j. \end{array}$$

Since $f_i = f_j = 0$ and the first map in the upper row is surjective, we get that $f_\alpha = 0$. So $\text{Hom}_\Gamma(\widehat{M}, N) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\text{res } \widehat{M}, \text{res } N)$ is injective. The second statement can be proved dually.

(ii) For all M, N in $\text{mod } \Lambda$, we have a chain of maps

$$\text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, N) \xrightarrow{\Phi} \text{Hom}_\Gamma(\widehat{M}, \widehat{N}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\text{res } \widehat{M}, \text{res } \widehat{N}) \simeq \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, N),$$

whose composition is the identity, thus the first map is injective. The second map is injective due to (i). So Φ is fully faithful. \square

Since Λ and Γ are gentle algebras, their indecomposable modules are either string modules or band modules. We describe the action of Φ and res on string modules as follows.

• For a string $w = \alpha_1^{\epsilon_1} \alpha_2^{\epsilon_2} \dots \alpha_n^{\epsilon_n} \in \mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$, denote the string module by $M(w)$. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, if $\alpha_i \in Q_1^{\text{cyc}}$, we replace α_i by $\alpha_i^- \alpha_i^+$, and get a word in Γ , denote it by $\iota(w)$. Then it is easy to see that $\iota(w) \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$, we denote its string module by $N(\iota(w))$. Note that

$$\underline{\dim} N(\iota(w)) = \underline{\dim} M(w) + \sum_{\alpha_i \in Q_1^{\text{cyc}}} \underline{\dim} S_{\alpha_i},$$

where S_{α_i} is the simple module corresponding to $\alpha_i \in Q_1^{\text{cyc}} \subseteq Q_0^{\text{Aus}}$. In this way, we get a map $\iota : \mathcal{S}(\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$, which is injective. It is easy to see that $\Phi(M(w)) = N(\iota(w))$.

• For a string $v = \beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \beta_n \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$, denote the string module by $N(v)$. Denote by v' the longest substring of v such that $s(v'), t(v') \in Q_0 \subseteq Q_0^{\text{Aus}}$. Note that $l(v) - l(v') \leq 2$ and $l(v'') - l(v) \leq 2$. If $\alpha^- \alpha^+$ (or its inverse) appears as a subword of v' for any arrow $\alpha \in Q_1^{\text{cyc}}$, we replace $\alpha^- \alpha^+$ (or its inverse) by α (or α^{-1}), after doing this repeatedly, finally we can get a word in Λ , denote it by $\pi^-(v)$. Then it is easy to see that $\pi^-(v) \in \mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$, we denote its string module by $M(\pi^-(v))$. Note that if $\dim N(v) = (k_i)_{i \in Q_0} + (k_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1^{\text{cyc}}}$, then $\dim M(\pi^-(v)) = (k_i)_{i \in Q_0}$. In this way, we get a surjective map $\pi^- : \mathcal{S}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$, in fact, $\pi^- \iota = \text{Id}$. Easily, $\text{res}(N(v)) = M(\pi^-(v))$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let Λ be a gentle algebra, and Γ be its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. Then for any projective Λ -module P , and any injective Λ -module I , we have $\Phi(P)$ is a projective Γ -module, and $\Phi(I)$ is an injective Γ -module. In other words, Φ preserves projectives and injectives.*

Proof. From [34], we get that the indecomposable projective Λ -modules P are of the following form:

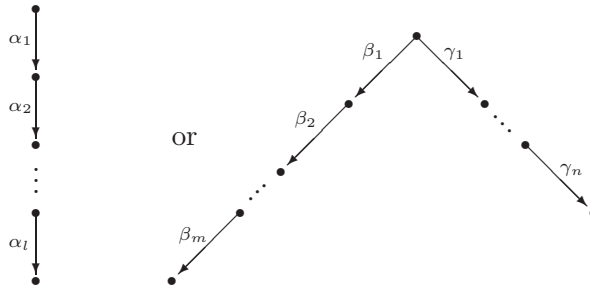


Figure 3. The strings of projective modules.

They correspond to the strings $\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1$ and $\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \gamma_1^{-1} \dots \gamma_n^{-1}$, respectively. In particular, $\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1, \beta_m \dots \beta_1$ and $\gamma_n \dots \gamma_1$ are maximal, e.g. there does not exist $\alpha \in Q_1$ such that $\alpha \alpha_l \notin I$.

In the first case, $\iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1) \in \mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$ is also maximal. In fact, if there exists an arrow in Q_1^{Aus} , which is either of form $\xi \in Q_1 \subseteq Q_1^{Aus}$ or of form ξ^+ for some $\xi \in Q_1$, such that $\xi \iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1)$ or $\xi^+ \iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1)$ is also a string, then $\xi \alpha_l \notin I$ in both cases, so $\xi \alpha_l \dots \alpha_1$ is a string in $\mathcal{S}(\Lambda)$, a contradiction.

Note that we can view $s(\alpha_1)$ to be a vertex in Q_0^{Aus} . From the structure of Q^{Aus} , there is no other arrow than α_1 (if $\alpha_1 \in Q_1^{ncyc}$) or α_1^+ (if $\alpha_1 \in Q_1^{cyc}$) starting from $s(\alpha_1)$. So $\iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1)$ is the string of the indecomposable projective Γ -module corresponding to the vertex $s(\alpha_1)$ for Γ is gentle.

The second case is similar to the first one, we omit the proof here.

For Φ preserves injectives, it is dual to the above, we omit the proof here. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Let Λ be a 1-Gorenstein gentle algebra, and Γ be its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. Then for any $M \in \text{Gproj } \Lambda$, $\text{proj. dim } \Phi(M) \leq 1$ and $\text{inj. dim } \Phi(M) \leq 1$.*

Proof. We only prove it for the case when M is an indecomposable Gorenstein projective module.

Case (1). If M is projective, then Lemma 3.4 yields that $\Phi(M)$ is also projective. We denote by $i - 1$ the vertex corresponding to the indecomposable projective module M .

Case (1a). If the corresponding vertex $i - 1$ lies at a cycle $c = \alpha_n \dots \alpha_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we assume the quiver Q looks as Figure 2 shows. Then there is short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow P_{i-1} \xrightarrow{f} I_{j_2} \oplus I_{j_3} \xrightarrow{g} I_{i-1} \oplus I_a \oplus I_b \rightarrow 0,$$

Lemma 3.3 implies $\Phi(f)$ is also injective. We denote by U_1 (resp. U_2) the indecomposable Γ -module corresponding to the string $\iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ (resp. $\iota(\delta_2 \dots \delta_u)$) if $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{ncyc}$ (resp. $\delta_1 \in Q_1^{ncyc}$), and to the string $\rho_1^+ \iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ (resp. $\delta_1^+ \iota(\delta_2 \dots \delta_u)$) if $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{cyc}$ (resp. $\delta_1 \in Q_1^{cyc}$).

We claim that U_1 and U_2 are injective. We only prove it for U_1 . If $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{ncyc}$, then it follows from Lemma 3.4 that U_1 is injective. Otherwise, if $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{cyc}$, then $\rho_1^+ \iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ is a string with ending vertex $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{Aus}$, and $\iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ is the string of an indecomposable injective module, which implies $\iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ is maximal. Note that there is only one arrow ρ_1^+ with ending vertex ρ_1 . So $\rho_1^+ \iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ is the string of the indecomposable injective module corresponding to vertex $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{Aus}$.

By the above construction, it is easy to see that the following sequence is an injective resolution of $\Phi(M) = \Phi(P_{i-1})$:

$$0 \rightarrow \Phi(P_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\Phi(f)} \Phi(I_{j_2}) \oplus \Phi(I_{j_3}) \rightarrow \Phi(I_{i-1}) \oplus U_1 \oplus U_2 \rightarrow 0,$$

since Φ preserves injectives. So $\text{inj. dim } \Phi(P_{i-1}) \leq 1$.

Case (1b). If the corresponding vertex $i - 1$ does not lie at any cycle in $\mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we assume that the quiver Q looks as Figure 3 shows. The remaining is similar to Case (1a), we omit the proof here.

Case (2). If $M = R(\alpha_{i-1})$ for some α_{i-1} lying on some cycle $c = \alpha_n \dots \alpha_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we assume that the quiver Q looks as Figure 2 shows. Then $R(\alpha_{i-1})$ is the string module with its string $\beta_s \dots \beta_1$. There is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R(\alpha_i) \xrightarrow{f} P_{i-1} \xrightarrow{g} R(\alpha_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0.$$

So $\Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1}))$ is the Γ -module corresponding to the string $\iota(\beta_s \dots \beta_1)$. Denote by U_{α_i} the Γ -module corresponding to the string $\iota(\gamma_t \dots \gamma_1) \alpha_i^- \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma)$. Since there is only one arrow α_i^- starting from $\alpha_i \in Q_0^{Aus}$, and $\gamma_t \dots \gamma_1$ is maximal, we get that U_{α_i} is the indecomposable projective Γ -module corresponding to the vertex α_i . From this construction, it is easy to see

that the following sequence is a projective resolution of $\Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1}))$:

$$0 \rightarrow U_{\alpha_i} \rightarrow \Phi(P_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\Phi(g)} \Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})) \rightarrow 0,$$

since Φ preserves projectives and epimorphisms. So $\text{proj. dim } \Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})) \leq 1$.

We denote by $J_{\alpha_{i-1}}$ the indecomposable injective Γ -module corresponding to the vertex $\alpha_{i-1} \in Q_1^{Aus}$, also U_1 the indecomposable Γ -module corresponding to the string $\iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ if $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{ncyc}$, and to the string $\rho_1^+ \iota(\rho_2 \dots \rho_v)$ if $\rho_1 \in Q_1^{cyc}$. By the above, U_1 is also injective. Then the following sequence is an injective resolution of $\Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1}))$:

$$0 \rightarrow \Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})) \rightarrow \Phi(I_{j_2}) \rightarrow J_{\alpha_{i-1}} \oplus U_1 \rightarrow 0.$$

So $\text{inj. dim } \Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})) \leq 1$.

In conclusion, for any $M \in \text{Gproj } \Lambda$, we have that $\text{proj. dim } \Phi(M) \leq 1$ and $\text{inj. dim } \Phi(M) \leq 1$. \square

Lemma 3.6. *Let Λ be a 1-Gorenstein gentle algebra, and Γ be its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. Then for any $M \in \text{Gproj } \Lambda$, $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M), \Phi(M)) = 0$.*

Proof. We only need prove that for any two indecomposable Gorenstein projective Λ -modules M_1, M_2 , $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M_1), \Phi(M_2)) = 0$.

If M_1 is projective, then $\Phi(M_1)$ is also projective, so $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M_1), \Phi(M_2)) = 0$ for any $M_2 \in \text{Gproj } \Lambda$. For this, we assume that $M_1 = R(\alpha_{i-1})$ for some $\alpha_{i-1} \in Q_1^{cyc}$. We also assume the quiver Q looks as Figure 2 shows. Then there is a short exact sequence:

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow U_{\alpha_i} \xrightarrow{f} \Phi(P_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\Phi(g)} \Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})) \rightarrow 0,$$

where U_{α_i} is the Γ -module corresponding to the string $\iota(\gamma_t \dots \gamma_1)\alpha_i^- \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$, which is the indecomposable projective module corresponding to the vertex $\alpha_i \in Q_0^{Aus}$; $\Phi(P_{i-1})$ is the indecomposable projective Γ -module corresponding to the vertex $i-1 \in Q_0^{Aus}$. Note that f is induced by $(\alpha_i^+ : i-1 \rightarrow \alpha_i) \in Q_1^{Aus}$.

If M_2 is projective, which is of form P_k corresponding to the vertex k , Then $\Phi(M_2) = \Phi(P_k)$ is also projective. For any nonzero morphism $h : U_{\alpha_i} \rightarrow \Phi(P_k)$, we can assume that h is induced by a nonzero path l from k to α_i in Γ . Since $k \in Q_0 \subseteq Q_0^{Aus}$ and $k \neq \alpha_i$, the length of l is not zero. There is only one arrow α_i^+ ending to $\alpha_i \in Q_1^{Aus}$, so $l = \alpha_i^+ l'$ for some nonzero path l' , which implies that h factors through f . So we get that

$$\text{Hom}_\Gamma(\Phi(P_{i-1}), \Phi(P_k)) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_\Gamma(f, \Phi(P_k))} \text{Hom}_\Gamma(U_{\alpha_i}, \Phi(P_k))$$

is surjective. By applying $\text{Hom}_\Gamma(-, \Phi(P_k))$ to Sequence (2), we get that

$$\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})), \Phi(P_k)) = 0.$$

If $M_2 = R(\beta_{j-1})$, where β_{j-1} lies on a cycle $\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda)$, we denote by $\sigma_k \dots \sigma_1$ be the string of $R(\beta_{j-1})$:

$$j-1 \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} \bullet \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\sigma_k} \bullet.$$

For any nonzero morphism $p : U_{\alpha_i} \rightarrow \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1}))$, since U_{α_i} is the indecomposable projective module corresponding to the vertex α_i , we assume that p is induced by a nonzero path l from $j-1$ to α_i . Since there is only one arrow α_i^+ ending to α_i and $j-1 \in Q_0 \subseteq Q_0^{Aus}$, we get that $l = l' \alpha_i^+$. Note that f is induced by α_i^+ . We get that p factors through f as $p = p' f$ for some morphism $p' : \Phi(P_{i-1}) \rightarrow \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1}))$. Therefore,

$$\text{Hom}_\Gamma(\Phi(P_{i-1}), \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1}))) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_\Gamma(f, \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1})))} \text{Hom}_\Gamma(U_{\alpha_i}, \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1})))$$

is surjective. By applying $\text{Hom}_\Gamma(-, \Phi(P_k))$ to Sequence (2), we get that

$$\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(R(\alpha_{i-1})), \Phi(R(\beta_{j-1}))) = 0.$$

In conclusion, we get that $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M_1), \Phi(M_2)) = 0$ for any two indecomposable Gorenstein projective Λ -modules M_1, M_2 . So for any $M \in \text{Gproj } \Lambda$, $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M), \Phi(M)) = 0$. \square

Theorem 3.7. *Let $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ be a gentle algebra which is 1-Gorenstein, and $\Gamma = KQ^{\text{Aus}}/\langle I^{\text{Aus}} \rangle$ its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. Let M be a Gorenstein projective Λ -module and let e be a dimension vector for Q^{Aus} . Then*

(i) Γ has global dimension at most two, both the injective and the projective dimension of $\Phi(M)$ over Γ are at most one, and $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^1(\Phi(M), \Phi(M)) = 0$;

(ii) The quiver Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_e(\Phi(M))$ is smooth (and reduced), with irreducible and equidimensional connected components.

Proof. It follows from Lemma 3.5, Lemma 3.6 and Lemma 2.9 immediately. \square

4. CONSTRUCTION OF THE DESINGULARIZATIONS

This section is based on [20, Section 7]. In this section, we always assume that $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ to be a 1-Gorenstein gentle algebra, and Γ be its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. For a given Gorenstein projective Λ -module M , a dimension vector e and an isomorphism classes $[N]$ of Λ -modules, it is proved in [18, Section 2.3] that the subset $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$ of $\text{Gr}_e(M)$, consisting of the submodules which are isomorphic to N , is locally closed and irreducible of dimension $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(N, M) - \dim \text{End}_\Lambda(N)$.

Lemma 4.1 (see e.g. [21]). *If Λ is 1-Gorenstein, then the Gorenstein projective modules are just torsionless modules. In particular, for any submodule N of any Gorenstein projective Λ -module M , N is also Gorenstein projective.*

Lemma 4.2. *For any Gorenstein projective $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ -module $N = ((N_i)_{i \in Q_0}, (N_\alpha)_{\alpha \in Q_1})$, the underlying space of \hat{N} is*

$$\bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} \hat{N}_i \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}} \hat{N}_\alpha.$$

Then

(i) $\dim \hat{N}_i = \dim N_i = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_i, N)$, where P_i is the indecomposable projective module corresponding to i .

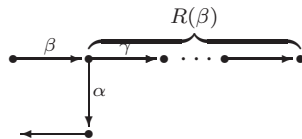
(ii) $\dim \hat{N}_\alpha = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_{s(\alpha)}, N) - \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(R(\beta), N)$, where $P_{s(\alpha)}$ is the indecomposable projective module corresponding to $s(\alpha)$, and β is the arrow satisfying $\alpha\beta \in I$.

Proof. Without losing generality, we assume that N is indecomposable.

(i) is obvious from the definition of Φ . For (ii), by Sequence (1), there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R(\alpha) \xrightarrow{f} P_{s(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{g} R(\beta) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that N is a string module. Let w be the string of N . By the definition of Φ and ι , it is easy to see that $\dim \hat{N}_\alpha$ is equal to the times of w passing through α . Let v be the string of $R(\beta)$. Then the quiver of Q locally looks like as the following.



Note that v is maximal and $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_{s(\alpha)}, N)$ is equal to the times of w passing through $s(\alpha)$. We get that $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(R(\beta), N)$ is equal to the times of w passing through γ if the length of v is not zero, or $s(\alpha)$ is an ending point of v if the length of v is zero. So the times of w passing through α is equal to $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_{s(\alpha)}, N) - \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(R(\beta), N)$, which is also equal to $\dim \hat{N}_\alpha$ for any $\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose that $\mathcal{S}_{[U]}$ has non-empty intersection with $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$. Then $\underline{\dim} \hat{U} \leq \underline{\dim} \hat{N}$ componentwise as dimension vectors of representations of Γ .*

Proof. Following [18, Section 2.3], we write

$$\text{Hom}^0(e, M) := \{(N, f) | N \in \text{mod } \Lambda, \underline{\dim} N = e \text{ and } f : N \rightarrow M \text{ is injective}\}.$$

Then $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ is isomorphic to the quotient $\text{Hom}^0(e, M)/G_e$. We have a canonical map

$$p : \text{Hom}^0(e, M) \rightarrow R_e(\Lambda)$$

which maps (N, f) to N . We also denote by $\pi : \text{Hom}^0(e, M) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_e(M)$ the locally trivial G_e -principle bundle. Then the stratum $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$ is then defined by $\pi(p^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{[N]}))$.

Similar to [20, Proposition 7.2], we know that if $\mathcal{S}_{[U]}$ has non-empty intersection with $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$, then $\mathcal{O}_{[U]} \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}_{[N]}}$. So $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P, U) = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P, N)$ for all projective representations P , and $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(X, U) \geq \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(X, N)$ for all non-projectives X (see [10]). Note that $\dim U_i = \dim N_i$ for any $i \in Q_0$. Now consider the dimension vector of \hat{U} , resp. of \hat{N} . Then Lemma 4.2 (i) implies that $\dim \hat{U}_i = \dim U_i = \dim N_i = \dim \hat{N}_i$ for any $i \in Q_0 \subseteq Q_0^{Aus}$. For any $\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc} \subset Q_1^{Aus}$, there exists an arrow β such that $\alpha\beta \in I$. Lemma 4.2 (ii) yields that

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \hat{U}_\alpha &= \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_{s(\alpha)}, U) - \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(R(\beta), U) \\ &\leq \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_{s(\alpha)}, N) - \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(R(\beta), N), \end{aligned}$$

since $R(\beta)$ is not projective. This proves $\underline{\dim} \hat{U} \leq \underline{\dim} \hat{N}$ componentwise. \square

Definition 4.4 ([20]). *We call $[N]$ a generic subrepresentation type of M of dimension vector e if the stratum $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$ of $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ is open. Denote by $\text{gsub}_e(M)$ the set of all generic subrepresentation types.*

In case $[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)$, the closure $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$ is an irreducible component of $\text{Gr}_e(M)$, and every irreducible component arises in this way.

For any two Gorenstein projective Λ -modules M and N , we consider quiver Grassmannians for Γ of form $\text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \hat{N}}(\hat{M})$. For $[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)$, we consider the map

$$\pi_{[N]} : \text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \hat{N}}(\hat{M}) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_e(M)$$

given by $(F \subset \hat{M}) \mapsto (\text{res}(F) \subset M)$.

Proposition 4.5. *For M, e and $[N]$ as above and a point $(U \subset M)$ in $\text{Gr}_e(M)$, we have an isomorphism*

$$\pi_{[N]}^{-1}(U \subset M) \cong \text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \hat{N} - \underline{\dim} \hat{U}}(\hat{M}/\hat{U}).$$

Proof. More precisely, we prove that

$$\pi_{[N]}^{-1}(U \subset M) \cong \{F \subset \hat{M} | \underline{\dim} F = \underline{\dim} \hat{N}, \hat{U} \subset F\}.$$

By definition of the map $\pi_{[N]}$, this immediately reduces to the following statement: Suppose we are given a subrepresentation $U \subset M$ of dimension vector e and a subobject $F \subset \hat{M}$ such that $\underline{\dim} F = \underline{\dim} \hat{N}$. Then we have $\pi^-(F) = U$ if and only if $\hat{U} \subset F$.

So suppose $\dim F = \dim \widehat{N}$ and $\widehat{U} \subset F$. Then $U = \pi^-(\widehat{U}) \subset \pi^-(F)$ and

$$\dim U_i = \dim \widehat{U}_i = \dim F_i = \dim(\pi^-(F))_i,$$

for any $i \in Q_0$, and thus $U = \pi^-(F)$.

Conversely, suppose that $\pi^-(F) = U$ and $F \subset \widehat{M}$. Since M is a Gorenstein projective module, $\pi^-\widehat{M} = M$, and π^- is exact, we get that $\pi^-(F) \subseteq M$, and then $\pi^-(F)$ is also a Gorenstein projective Λ -module. We denote by $F = \oplus F_i$, where F_i are the indecomposable summands of F . $F \subset \widehat{M}$ implies that F_i can be the simple Γ -module S_α for any $\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}$. We denote by w_i be the string of F_i . Then w_i must be one of the following forms

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) $\iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1)$; | (2) $\iota(\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \gamma_1^{-1} \dots \gamma_n^{-1})$; |
| (3) $\iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1) \alpha^-$; | (4) $(\beta^-)^{-1} \iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1)$; |
| (5) $(\beta^-)^{-1} \iota(\alpha_l \dots \alpha_1) \alpha^-$; | (6) $(\alpha^-)^{-1} \iota(\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \gamma_1^{-1} \dots \gamma_n^{-1})$; |
| (7) $\iota(\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \gamma_1^{-1} \dots \gamma_n^{-1}) \beta^-$; | (8) $(\alpha^-)^{-1} \iota(\beta_m \dots \beta_1 \gamma_1^{-1} \dots \gamma_n^{-1}) \beta^-$, |

since $\pi^-(F_i)$ is Gorenstein projective. From the above, we get that there exists a natural injective morphism $h : \Phi(\pi^-(F)) \rightarrow F$. In fact, π^- is exact, we get that $\pi^-(\ker h) = 0$, since $\pi^-(h) = \text{Id}$. Then $\ker h \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in Q_1^{cyc}} S_\alpha^{n_\alpha}$. However, S_α can not be a submodule of $\Phi(\pi^-(F))$, so $\ker h = 0$, and then h is injective. So $\widehat{U} = \Phi(\pi^-(F))$ is a submodule of F . \square

We can now easily derive the main general geometric properties of the map $\pi_{[N]}$:

Theorem 4.6. *For all M and e as above and a generic subrepresentation type $[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)$, the following holds:*

- (i) *The varieties $\text{Gr}_{\dim \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$ is smooth with irreducible equidimensional connected components;*
- (ii) *the map $\pi_{[N]}$ is projective;*
- (iii) *the image of $\pi_{[N]}$ is closed in $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ and contains $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$;*
- (iv) *the map $\pi_{[N]}$ is one-to-one over $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$.*

Proof. (i) follows from Theorem 3.7 directly. The map $\pi_{[N]}$ is projective since $\text{Gr}_{\dim \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$ is projective, so (ii) is valid.

For (iii), given a generic embedding $N \subset M$, we also have $\widehat{N} \subset \widehat{M}$ since Φ preserves injective morphisms. The image of $\pi_{[N]}$ is closed since it is proper. Then Proposition 4.5 implies that the fibre over $N \subset M$ is non-empty. So the image of $\pi_{[N]}$ contains $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$, and then $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$. In particular, the fibre over a point of $\mathcal{S}_{[N]}$ reduces to a single point is the special case $U = N$ of Proposition 4.5. \square

Corollary 4.7. *For arbitrary M and e as above, the closure $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[\widehat{N}]}}$ is an irreducible component of $\text{Gr}_{\dim \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$, and the map*

$$\pi = \bigsqcup_{[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)} \pi_{[N]} : \bigsqcup_{[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)} \overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_e(M)$$

given by the restrictions of the $\pi_{[N]}$ to $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[\widehat{N}]}}$ is a desingularization of $\text{Gr}_e(M)$.

Proof. The stratum $\mathcal{S}_{[\widehat{N}]}$ of $\text{Gr}_{\dim \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$ is irreducible and locally closed, of dimension

$$\dim \text{Hom}_\Gamma(\widehat{N}, \widehat{M}) - \dim \text{End}_\Gamma(\widehat{N}) = \dim \text{Hom}_\Gamma(\widehat{N}, \widehat{M}/\widehat{N}) = \dim \text{Gr}_{\dim \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$$

as in the proof of [20, Proposition 7.1] since $\text{Ext}^1(\widehat{N}, \widehat{N}) = 0$, so its closure is a connected (irreducible) component of $\text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \widehat{N}}(\widehat{N})$ and thus a smooth variety. The image of this component under $\pi_{[N]}$ is thus an irreducible closed subvariety of $\text{Gr}_e(M)$ containing its irreducible component $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$, and thus it equals $\overline{\mathcal{S}_{[N]}}$. Together with the other properties of the previous theorem, this implies that π is a desingularization. \square

Remark 4.8. *Following [20, Remark 7.8], we conjecture that $\text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$ is actually irreducible. This would imply that the constructions of desingularizations of the previous corollaries could be unified to the map*

$$\pi = \bigsqcup_{[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)} \pi_{[N]} : \bigsqcup_{[N] \in \text{gsub}_e(M)} \text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M}) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_e(M)$$

being a desingularization.

Corollary 4.9. *Let Λ be a self-injective gentle algebra. Then the desingularization map π defined in Corollary 4.7 is defined for any finite generated Λ -module M and dimension vector e .*

Proof. Since Λ is self-injective, we get that $\text{mod } \Lambda = \text{Gproj } \Lambda$. The statement follows from Corollary 4.7 immediately. \square

In Section 5, we can see that even for self-injective gentle algebras, their quiver Grassmannians can be singular varieties.

5. EXAMPLES

5.1. Self-injective gentle Nakayama algebras. Let Q be the following left quiver and $\Lambda = KQ/\langle \beta\alpha, \gamma\beta, \alpha\gamma \rangle$. Then its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra $\Gamma = KQ^{Aus}/\langle I^{Aus} \rangle$, where Q^{Aus} is as the following right quiver shows, and the ideal $I^{Aus} = \{\beta^+\alpha^-, \gamma^+\beta^-, \alpha^+\gamma^-\}$.

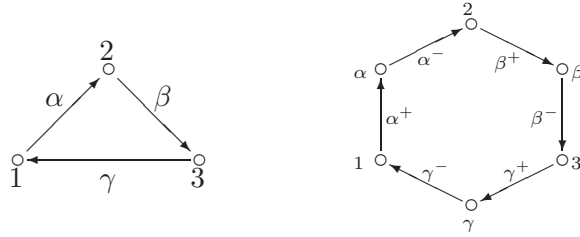


Figure 4. The quiver of Λ and its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra.

Let $M = P_3 \oplus P_3 \oplus S_1 \oplus S_3$. Let $e = \underline{\dim} S_3 + 2 \underline{\dim} S_1$. We consider the quiver Grassmannian $X = \text{Gr}_e(M)$. For simplicity, we restrict our attention to the full subquiver of Q formed by vertices 1, 3. Choosing appropriate basis, the representation M can be written as

$$K^3 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} K^3.$$

In this way, the dimension vector e equals $(2, 1)$, thus, identifying $\text{Gr}_2(K^3)$ with \mathbb{P}^2 , the quiver Grassmannian X can be realized as

$$\{((a_0 : a_1 : a_2), (b_0 : b_1 : b_2)) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \mid a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 = 0\},$$

which is a singular projective variety of dimension three.

We also restrict our attention to the full subquiver of Q^{Aus} formed by vertices $1, 3, \gamma$. The Γ -module $\widehat{M} = \Phi(M)$ admits the following explicit form:

$$K^3 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} K^2 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} K^3.$$

The only generic subrepresentation type being $N = P_3 \oplus S_1$, we thus have to consider subrepresentations of dimension vector $\underline{\dim} \widehat{N} = 2 \underline{\dim} S_1 + \underline{\dim} S_3 + \underline{\dim} S_\gamma$ of \widehat{M} . Let $Y = \text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$. Then the quiver Grassmannian Y can be realized as

$$\begin{aligned} & \{((a_0 : a_1 : a_2), (c_0 : c_1), (b_0 : b_1 : b_2)) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 | \\ & \quad a_0 c_0 + a_1 c_1 = 0, b_1 c_0 = b_0 c_1\}, \end{aligned}$$

with the desingularization map being the projection to the first and third components.

5.2. Cluster-tilted algebra of type \mathbb{A}_n . Let Q be the quiver as the following left diagram shows. Let $I = \{\alpha_3 \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \alpha_3, \alpha_5 \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \alpha_5, \alpha_4 \alpha_6\}$. Then $\Lambda = KQ/\langle I \rangle$ is a cluster-tilted algebra of type \mathbb{A}_5 . Let $\Gamma = \text{Aus}(\text{Gproj } \Lambda)$ be the Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra. Then its quiver is as the following right diagram shows.

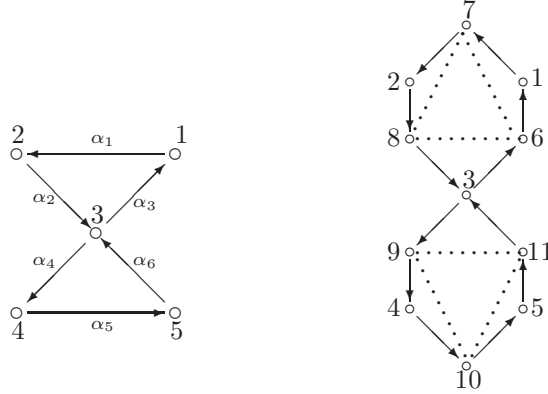


Figure 5. Cluster-tilted algebra of type \mathbb{A}_5 and its Cohen-Macaulay Auslander algebra.

Let $M = P_3 \oplus R(\alpha_2) \oplus R(\alpha_6)$. Then M is a Gorenstein projective module. Let $e = \underline{\dim} P_3 + \underline{\dim} S_1 + \underline{\dim} S_4$. We consider the quiver Grassmannian $X = \text{Gr}_e(M)$. For simplicity, we restrict our attention to the full subquiver of Q formed by vertices $1, 3, 4$. Choosing appropriate basis, the representation M can be written as

$$K^3 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^3 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^3.$$

In this way, the dimension vector e equals $(2, 1, 2)$, thus, identifying $\text{Gr}_2(K^3)$ with \mathbb{P}^2 , the quiver Grassmannian X can be realized as

$$\{((a_0 : a_1 : a_2), (b_0 : b_1 : b_2), (c_0 : c_1 : c_2)) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 | a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 = 0, b_0 c_0 + b_2 c_2 = 0\},$$

which is a singular projective variety of dimension four.

We also restrict our attention to the full subquiver of Q^{Aus} formed by vertices $1, 3, 4, 6, 9$. The Γ -module $\widehat{M} = \Phi(M)$ admits the following explicit form:

$$K^3 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^2 \xleftarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^3 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} K^3.$$

The only generic subrepresentation type being $N = P_3 \oplus S_1 \oplus S_4$, we thus have to consider subrepresentations of dimension vector $\underline{\dim} \widehat{N} = 2 \underline{\dim} S_1 + 2 \underline{\dim} S_4 + \underline{\dim} S_3 + \underline{\dim} S_6 + \underline{\dim} S_9$ of \widehat{M} . Let $Y = \text{Gr}_{\underline{\dim} \widehat{N}}(\widehat{M})$. Then the quiver Grassmannian Y can be realized as

$$\{((a_0 : a_1 : a_2), (d_0 : d_1), (b_0 : b_1 : b_2), (e_0 : e_1), (c_0 : c_1 : c_2)) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \mid \\ d_0 b_2 = d_1 b_1, b_0 e_1 = b_2 e_0, a_1 d_0 + d_2 d_1 = 0, c_0 e_0 + c_2 e_1 = 0\},$$

with the desingularization map being the projection to the first, third and fifth components.

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